

INTRACARDIAC PHENOMENA—In *Right and Left Heart Catheterization, A Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged, of Cardiac Pressures and Pulses*—Aldo A. Luisada, M.D., Director, Division of Cardiology and Associate Professor of Medicine, The Chicago Medical School, and Chi Kong Liu, M.D., Chief, Laboratory of Catheterization and Associate of Clinical Medicine, The Chicago Medical School. Grune and Stratton, New York, 1958. 179 pages, \$9.50.

This is a revised and enlarged version of *Cardiac Pressures and Pulses* which appeared two years ago. The authors have added sections on left heart catheterization, intracardiac phonocardiography and intracardiac electrocardiography as well as including more material in other chapters. The volume is unique in its field and offers valuable information regarding the cardiac cycle, intracardiac pressure pulses and the technics of right and left cardiac catheterization. Most of the material presented is from the authors' own experience which limits its coverage. The chapters on intracardiac phonocardiography and electrocardiography which are, at present, of little practical importance in cardiac catheterization studies, could well have been left out or replaced with a chapter on the use of dye curves—a much more widely employed technic. The quality of the illustrations remains poor and the continued employment of the phonocardiogram in the pressure tracings for timing purposes will limit the value of the records for most workers who employ the electrocardiogram instead. On page 56, for example, appears an illustration of the pressure tracing from a wedged position in the coronary sinus. Because of tachycardia, systole and diastole are of equal length and in the simultaneously recorded phonocardiogram it is not possible to identify the first or second sounds. Hence, timing of the pressure pulse is impossible. Readers may experience some skepticism about the correct diagnosis of some of the cardiac lesions studied when surgical or anatomical confirmation is not described.

In spite of its deficiencies this volume contains so much information that it should be on the shelves of all laboratories engaged in cardiac catheterization studies.

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PERSONALITY CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT—As Measured by the Projective Techniques—Molly Harrower, Ph.D., Clinical Psychologist, New York City; Chairman, State Advisory Council in Psychology, New York State; Associate Research Professor of Clinical Psychology, Department of Psychiatry, Temple University Medical Center, Philadelphia. Grune & Stratton, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y., 1958. 383 pages, \$10.00.

In clinical practice, theoretical formulation and research, as psychiatry and clinical psychology have developed they frequently have met at the common ground of projective techniques. Further, as in other areas of behavioral study, the need for follow-up studies has become significant in the effort to determine the effectiveness, short-term or long-range, of psychotherapeutic experiences. Dr. Harrower's text summarizes projective techniques experience with some 4,000 individuals during follow-up periods up to fifteen years.

Several questions are asked in the survey—" . . . to what extent does projective material actually mirror reported change in behavioral adjustment and change in subjective experience? . . . Further, if positive changes are found, do they result from a dropping out of pathologic responses in the second test record, from an increase in positive indices of adjustment, or from a combination of both? Conversely (if subjective reports by the patient and therapist's reports show no change), do the test findings remain unchanged also, or may they even show deterioration—individual changes during periods of normal growth and the passage of five, ten, and fifteen years? Is there such a thing as a 'core personality' which remains relatively unchanged?

Are there different types of change introduced by psychotherapeutic techniques, changes not found as a consequence of other experience?"

This is admittedly a large order which the author attempts to meet. For her purposes, she reports a psychological test battery consisting of the verbal part of the Wechsler Bellevue Intelligence Scale, the Rorschach, the Szondi, figure drawings, the Holmsope-Miele Sentence Completion Test, the Most Unpleasant Concept Test, and one or two pictures of the Thematic Apperception Test. After introducing the scope of the study and the need for follow-up studies, Dr. Harrower discusses the problem of retesting with projective techniques and the concept of change, as seen both from the test data and by the therapist.

The main body of test data, interpretations from these, and evaluations by the therapists fill the next three hundred pages and appear as a large collection of anecdotal material. It is difficult to analyze a research design with the test data, projective or other, from individuals of widely differing ages, psychiatric diseases, periods of treatment, successful therapy or lack of it, psychoanalytic and other therapies. Obviously, the main import of the text is for clinical and test study of individuals in a variety of situations, and not an organized research design with *a priori* selection of cases for the matrix to meet design characteristics and sampling requirements.

Among the several conclusions drawn by the author is one which has been reported by many psychologists for some years and again is reflected in the present survey—clinical improvement often appears where the test data do not yet show the change, so there seems a lag before the latter observations are consistent with the clinical studies. The changes in test responses which are reported by the author show clearly the heterogeneity of the sampling and the findings, for of the 24 changes recorded, not more than three were observed for any single individual.

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MODERN TREATMENT YEARBOOK 1958—A Yearbook of Diagnosis and Treatment for the General Practitioner—Edited by Sir Cecil Wakeley, Bt., K.B.E., C.B., LL.D., M.Ch., D.Sc., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.E. Published for The Medical Press by Bailliere, Tindall & Cox, Ltd., London, 1958. U. S. Distributor The Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore, 1958. 312 pages, \$6.75.

The 1958 volume of the *Modern Treatment Yearbook* contains a practical series of articles by British authors on conditions encountered from day to day in medicine, surgery and obstetrics. The various authors have chosen common diseases and conditions on which to write and have discussed treatment for these ailments.

On the whole, the treatment is not as close to the results of clinical research as a comparable American series would be. For example, Chapter 1, on The Management of Congenital Heart Disease in General Practice, is the sort of article which might have appeared in the American literature six to ten years ago. Some of the monographs are more authoritarian than the American reader is likely to accept. There is sometimes a lack of correlation between authors. For example, Chapter 7, on Cervical Erosions, gives very little heed to the use of cytology screening for cervical cancer. (It is mentioned only under postcoital bleeding, on page 56.) On the other hand, this subject is given a thorough discussion in Chapter 12.

An interesting sidelight is the presence of a large number of advertisements in both the front and back of the book. This, too, is a departure from what the average American reader expects; he may accept this in magazines but not in a book.

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